August 2022 Climate Summary For Denver

After a hot and dry June and July, Denver experienced similar conditions the first two weeks of August as a strong upper level ridge of high pressure dominated the Rocky Mountain Region. The temperature at Denver International Airport exceed 90 degrees thirteen out of the first fourteen days of the month, with the hottest reading of 101 degrees occurring on the 5th. During this period, very scant rainfall was observed with only 0.08 inches measured at the official measuring site at Denver International Airport. One exception to this was a significant storm that produced torrential rainfall and flash flooding across portions of North Denver on the evening of the 7th.

By the middle of the month, the area finally saw some relief as the upper high shifted into the Southern Plains States. This pattern allowed a plume of monsoonal moisture and a cold front to move across the Front Range Urban Corridor, resulting in cooler and wetter weather. Some areas along the Front Range measured 2 to 4 inches of rain from the 15th through the 16th, however, Denver International Airport managed to miss out on most of this precipitation with just under one quarter of an inch. Warmer and mostly dry conditions returned the last two weeks of the month as the upper ridge of high pressure re-built over the region. However, a strong storm moved over DIA producing 1.14 inches of rain on the 22nd which set a new daily precipitation record.

TEMPERATURES:

The average temperature at Denver International Airport for August 2022 was 76.1 degrees F, which is 3.2 degrees above the normal of 72.9 degrees. This makes August 2022 as the 4th Warmest August in Denver Weather History. During the month, 19 days had temperatures that equaled or exceeded 90 degrees. The warmest temperature of the month was 101 degrees on the 5th.

TEN WARMEST AUGUST AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN DENVER WEATHER HISTORY SINCE 1872: DEGREES F

77.0 – 2020, 2011
76.8 – 1937
76.1 - 2022
75.4 – 2021, 2019, 2007
75.3 - 1995
75.0 – 2012, 1994

TEN COLDEST AUGUST AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN DENVER WEATHER HISTORY SINCE 1872: DEGREES F

66.5 - 1915
66.6 - 1927
67.7 - 1920
67.8 - 1884
68.0 - 1888
68.1 - 1968
68.2 - 2004, 1967
68.4 - 1992, 1917

There were 9 days in which thunder was observed at Denver International Airport and 1 day with dense for with a visibility of ¼ mile or less during the month. The peak wind gust of 53 mph from the south-southwest occurred on the 28th.

PRECIPITATION:

Denver Received 1.45 inches of precipitation in August 2022 which is 0.13 inches below the normal of 1.58 inches. There were only 6 days with measurable precipitation during the month, with the highest daily amount of 1.14 on the 21st which set a new precipitation record for the day.

TEN WETTEST AUGUST PRECIPITATION TOTALS IN DENVER WEATHER HISTORY SINCE 1872: INCHES

5.85 - 1979
4.47 - 1951
4.03 - 2008
3.87 - 1923
3.69 - 1991
3.52 - 1997
3.49 - 1921
3.37 - 1999
3.22 - 1936
3.20 - 1984

TEN DRIEST AUGUST PRECIPITATION TOTALS IN DENVER WEATHER HISTORY SINCE 1872: INCHES

0.02 - 1924
0.05 - 1917, 1900
0.06 - 1960
0.11 - 2012
0.16 - 1974
0.19 - 1948
0.22 - 2016
0.23 - 1907
0.25 – 1959

August 7th 2022

Rainfall Reports (in)

1 ENE Westminster	2.5	5 WSW Karval	2.15
1 S Kelim	2.12	2 ESE Federal Heights	2.05
1 E Forder	1.88	2 ENE Denver	1.85
3 S Federal Heights	1.72	4 WSW Berthoud	1.71
3 S Federal Heights	1.71	4 WSW Brookvale	1.7
2 WSW Lake George	1.69	1 SW Kittredge	1.68
4 W Pinewood Springs	1.63	Kittredge	1.6
1 N Thornton	1.56	1 NW Karval	1.51
3 E Pinewood Springs	1.45	2 ENE Denver	1.42
3 N Kelim	1.37	1 SSE Wah Keeney Park	1.34

data valid as of Mon 09:13 am - NWS Denver/Boulder

Street flooded out at 16th and Franklin in City Park West on August 7th
Photo courtesy of Emily Eelman

August 15th 2022

Rainfall Reports (in)

2 SSE Aurora	2.64	4 E Shamballa	2.12
3 SSE Aurora	2.1	4 N Foxfield	2.02
3 ESE Shamballa	1.96	3 WSW Sedalia	1.9
3 SE Aurora	1.86	2 W Sedalia	1.68
1 SSE St Marys Glacier	1.62	1 W Centennial	1.6
2 SW Aurora	1.6	2 SSW Aurora	1.56
2 WNW Aspen Springs	1.56	2 ENE Parker	1.54
2 W Lone Tree	1.52	3 E Parker	1.44
1 SW Parker	1.44	3 WSW The Pinery	1.4
3 NW Franktown	1.36	Lone Tree	1.33

data valid as of Mon 10:02 pm - NWS Denver/Boulder

Considerable flooding across south metro on August 15th.
Photo courtesy of Brad Bledso

August 16th 2022

Rainfall Reports (in)

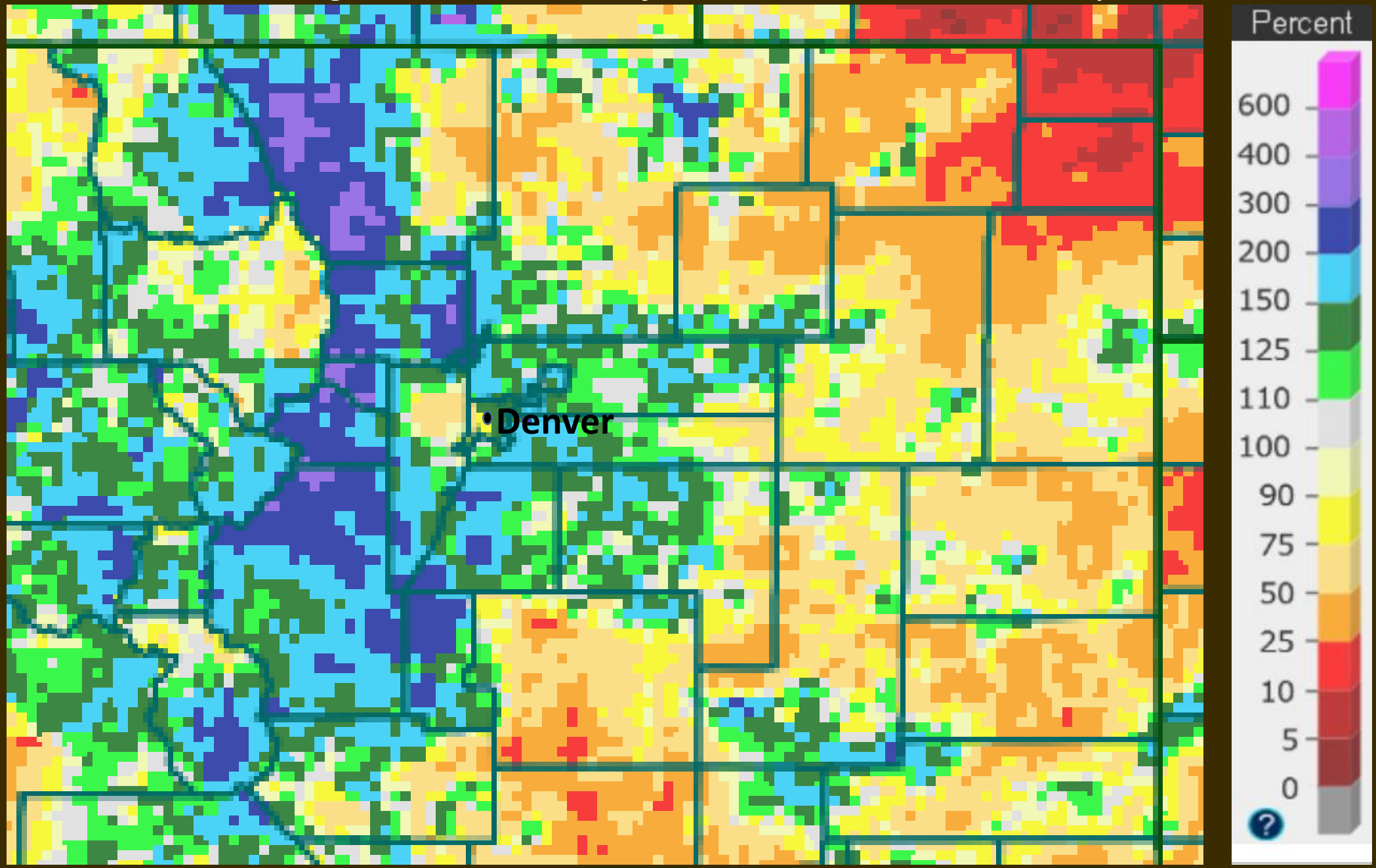
1 NNE Broomfield	3.62	2 NNE Broomfield	3.07
2 N Erie	2.88	2 ENE Broomfield	2.69
2 SSE Aurora	2.64	1 NNW Louisville	2.32
4 E Shamballa	2.12	3 SSE Aurora	2.1
4 N Foxfield	2.02	2 NNW Superior	1.98
3 ESE Shamballa	1.96	3 WSW Sedalia	1.9
3 SE Aurora	1.86	1 SSE St Marys Glacier	1.62

data valid as of Tue 04:35 pm - NWS Denver/Boulder

A rare morning heavy rainfall event occurred in the Erie and Broomfield areas just northwest of Denver on August 16th. Between 7 am and 9 am, 2 to 4 inches of rain fell causing flash flooding in some spots. Later in the day, other areas such as Aurora, Sedalia and St Mary's Glacier received heavy rain as well.

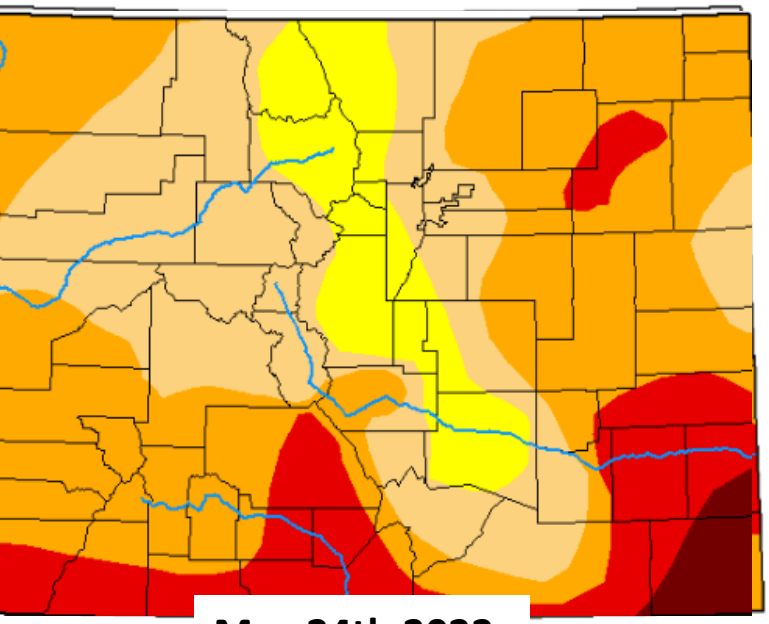
Flooding in Broomfield, CO on the morning of August 16th
Photo courtesy of Broomfield Police

August, 2022 Monthly Percent of Normal Precipitation

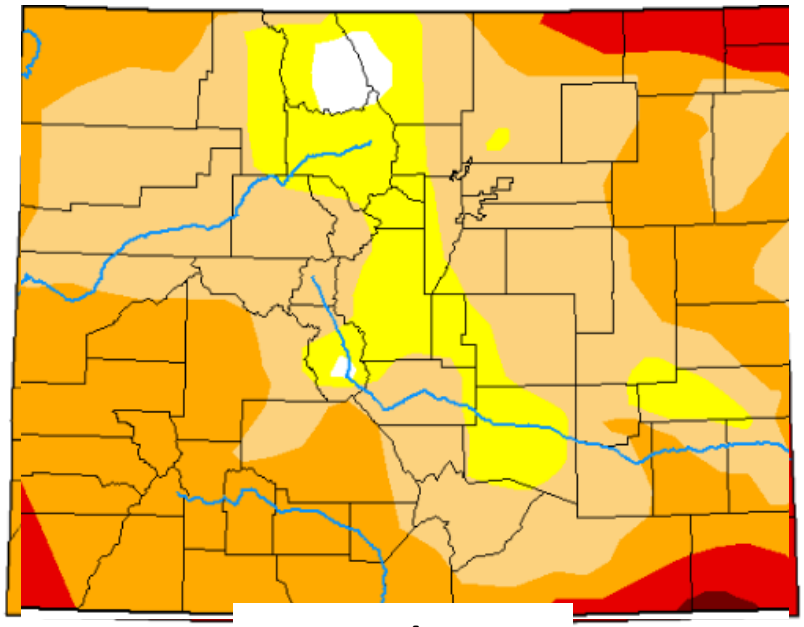


Most of the mountains received much above normal precipitation during the month of August due to plenty of monsoonal moisture. On the other hand, far Northeastern Colorado saw well below precipitation and worsening drought conditions. Across the Front Range Urban Corridor and Palmer Divide, the rainfall was more spotty with some areas such as Broomfield and Erie being quite wet with other locations such as Loveland and Fort Collins seeing little precipitation.

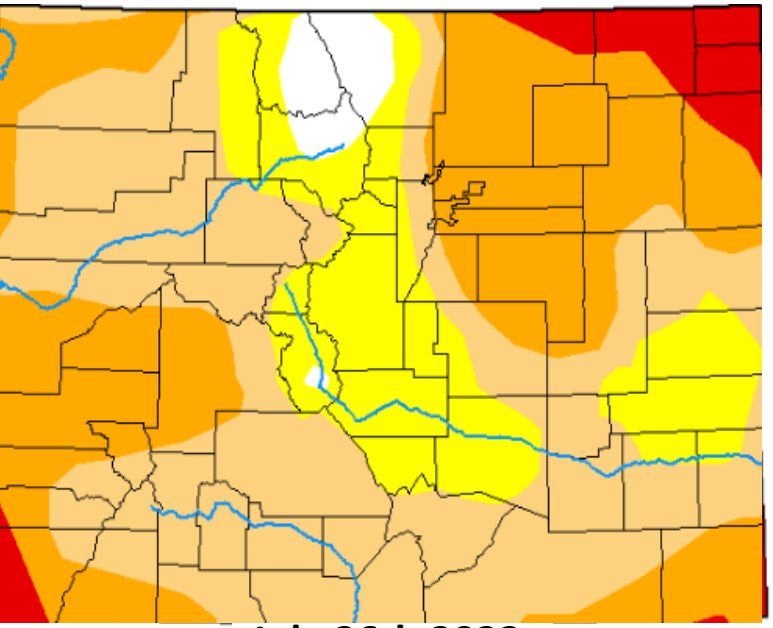
United States Drought Monitor - Colorado



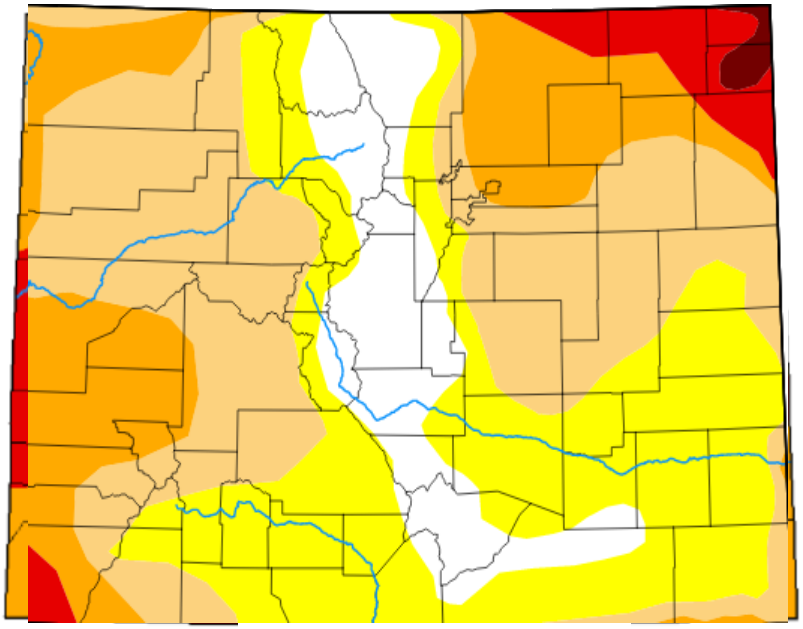
May 24th 2022



June 28th 2022



July 26th 2022



August 23rd 2022

Drought Classification None D0 (Abnormally Dry) D1 (Moderate Drought) D2 (Severe Drought) D3 (Extreme Drought) D4 (Exceptional Drought)

https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CO

Rain from monsoonal moisture this summer resulted in improving drought conditions across much of the northern Mountains and foothills.

However, persistent hot and dry weather brought worsening drought conditions to the far northeastern plains of Colorado.